REGISTERED No. 5.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,318—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,732 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander HAY, as above, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 10th September 1878, and on MONDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,693 Tons, 321 H. P. Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dodgeon, on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, at 10 a. m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	220	150	80	
Port Said	380	240	140	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, ill not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

B. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes.	With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12.	Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	400	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot

1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3020	500	G. N. Hector

11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to Mr. H. E. ALGAR has been CANCELLED, that gentleman having been obliged to resign his appointment owing to ill-health.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 12th September 1878.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE, Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas, „ 2 lbs. do. 13 do. Sole Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. Buckingham. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, Executors of the Will of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, deceased.

5th September, 1878.

KHUNDALLA.

TO BE LET, at Khundalla, for the coming October season, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, containing a Drawing, a Dining, and two Bed rooms, one Dressing and one Bath room. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned.

10 bales damaged American Drills ex "Byculla."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE OF Valuable Carriages belonging to the late Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built mail phaeton, by Anderson.
2 English built broughams, by Anderson, and sets of harnesses.
Sale of Valuable Arab Horses :—
1 light grey Arab horse very showy.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 white strong dog cart horse.
1 very handsome chesnut Arab horse.
1 Bay Persian horse.
1 do. do. goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a Cottage Piano, Brougham, Plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, piano, brougham, plants, &c., the property of A. W. Woon, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 6 cases of perfumery by Price & Co ; consisting of golden and Macassar oil, glycerine, brilliantine, bloom of roses, honey, glycerine, almond, and other kinds of soaps, phillimore, Boar's grease, violet powder, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MONG (PEAS).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant a 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana on account and at the risk of Dowjee Purbut Ex. Silendar from Singapore.

156 bags mong (Peas).

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m.

Landed Ex Troopship from Cyprus.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, comprising flour, parched gram, powa, rice, tobacco, dates, dhal, ghee, and dead stock.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished household furniture plated, and glass wares, a first class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, a sewing machine, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, next to the bungalow occupied by Dr. Hunter.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Mrs. G. Stoe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, plated cruet stand, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, camp, office, oblong, oval, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman dressing room, easy low and musket pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, brass and iron four-post beds sofas, couches and gown presses, C-seat of drawers, whatnots, China flower stand, a first class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, a sewing machine, duplex, kerosine oil lamps, rich Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dinner, and cookroom furniture and utensils, a complete cookingstove, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, CUMMIN SEEDS, BUFFALO HORNS, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder a quantity of grain, cotton, wool, buffalo horns, cummin seed, myrabolams, pepper, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an Invoice of superior saddlery, comprising sets of electro-silver plated single and double harness, spare driving reins, gig traces, patent leather pad cloths, brushes, riding, hunting, and driving whips, bridles, collars, curry combs, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

NOTICE.—The POWER to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION, held by Mr. L. SINGER, is CANCELLED from this date.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., in Liquidation.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

DIARIES, DIARIES, DIARIES. FOR 1879.

WILL POSITIVELY receive the above by the next Mail (25th instant), of various sorts and sizes. Orders now registered by the undersigned.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND CREDITORS.

In the Goods of

JAMES M'ALISTER, late of Poonah, in the Presidency of Bombay, India, formerly of Rahoon, in the county of Galway, Surgeon, an illegitimate person, deceased Intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Attorney-General for Ireland has fixed THURSDAY, the 14th day of November next, at the Law Room, Dublin Castle, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and adjudicate upon all claims on the Bounty of the Crown in respect of the assets of the said deceased belonging to the Crown. And all persons claiming to be entitled to the Bounty of the Crown are hereby required to send in to me, in writing, particulars of such claims and stating grounds on which same are founded.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1878.

WILLIAM LANE JOYNT, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, Administrator of the Personal Estate and Effects of the said James M'Alister, in trust for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, 46, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 2nd October 1878, at 4 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTON & Co., Managers.

2, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1878, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1878.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall, as a Director in the room of Mr. Alexander McHugh, proceeded to Kurrachee.
3. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. H. Maxwell and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th September 1878.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th instant (both days inclusive).

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the twenty-eighth day of September 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions and to transact the following business :—

1. That the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of October 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended to be formed and registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, with limited liability, and to be called "The Nicol Mills Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 2,500 shares of Rs.350 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property and the business and good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 284 fully paid up shares of Rs. 350 each in the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, or distribution or allotment among the shareholders of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in such manner as the Liquidator or Liquidators of every share in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two fully paid up shares of Rs. 350 each in the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the Liquidators all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay, and if only one Liquidator shall be so present or him solely.

4. That the said, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, shall be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Nicol Mills Company, Limited, to perform or fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are and is hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the shares or shares of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 from the foregoing Resolutions.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this 17th day of September 1878.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's master, per box of 100	1	12	
Do. do. do. 250	4	0	
Dindigula and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0	
Do. do. box of 250	4	8	
Treacher's own master, do. 100	2	4	

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED to PURCHASE, two JUBBULPORE HILL TENTS and a SLEEPING FAL. Apply stating particulars, price, and where to be seen to "N." this office.

LOST, in the neighbourhood of Mount Road, Mazagon, a Black and Tan Terrier DOG. Any one bringing the same to Messrs. A. QUITH & LORD, will be rewarded.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have always in Stock a large and handsome selection of

LAMPS

of the latest and most approved designs, specially manufactured for Indian requirements, with every appliance for securing a steady, brilliant light.

TABLE LAMPS.

DUPLEX BURNERS.

For Kerosine.

Moulded Glass Stands, with plain frosted, engraved, or porcelain shades, electro-plated fittings and punkah tops, reservoirs moulded or cut, height from 26 to 32 inches—Rs. 28 to Rs. 40.

Ditto ditto with larger shades formed of two half globes, frosted, very handsome, throwing out little heat, height from 28 to 34 inches—Rs. 36 to Rs. 60.

Cut Glass Stands, ditto ditto Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

Bronze Pedestals Double Burners, Electroplated, height from 28 to 30 inches—Rs. 28 to Rs. 35.

Vase shape Lamps, Porcelain, of various delicate tints, plain, or beautifully flowered, bronze and brass fittings. The pedestal of this lamp is removable and can be used separately as a flower vase, whilst the lamp can be placed in a swing frame, or form part of a chandelier—Rs. 24 to Rs. 40.

BRACKET LAMPS.

In a variety of neat and pretty designs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120.

TRAVELLING LAMPS.

In Japanned Tin cases from Rs, 30 to Rs. 80.

WALL LAMPS.

From Rs, 5 to Rs. 9.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP,

used with Candles, can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket, is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the passenger to pass the time with a book or a rubber in comfort. Cash Rs. 5.

HURRICANE LANTERNS & WALL LAMPS.

Cash Rs. 5.

LANTERNS AND CANDLESTICKS.

ANCHOR, BULL'S EYE, CANDLESTICKS, &c., &c.

From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO., (INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61, BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking them for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Hardie & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

These Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Ross & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are :—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches ; Width, 2 feet 7 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch ; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts. or about 4 Railway maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A ; the Touch is light and rapid in resetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the me'al plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic" its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... „ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell ; Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 7 in ; Depth, 2 ft.—Two additional rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in. ; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reed-, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.). Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs issued by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONAD STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA.	s.s. GLENFINLAS.	s.s. GLENFALLOCH.	s.s. GLENGYLE.
s.s. ST. OSYTH.	s.s. GLENEAGLES.	s.s. GLENROY.	s.s. GLENIFFER.
s.s. NANKIN.	s.s. GLENACTNEY.	s.s. GLENORCHY.	s.s. GLENCOE.
s.s. HANKOW.	s.s. GLENGARN.	s.s. GLENLYON.	s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA.
s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER.	s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE.	s.s. BRAEMAS CASTLE.
s.s. GORDON CASTLE.			

AND SOME OF THE B. I. S. N. CO. STEAMERS, Viz. :—

s.s. NAVARINO.	s.s. MERKARA.	s.s. MANORA.	s.s. CHANDA.
s.s. DORUNDA.	s.s. PATNA.	s.s. JAVA.	s.s. AGR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1878.

HEAVY rains which have fallen during the day have increased the dulness previously prevailing in most of our markets.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date still quite Consols at 95¼ and French Rentes at 113f. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is unchanged at Rs. 79½ for Fours, Rs. 83½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 83¾ for Fives-and-a-half per cents. Exchange on India at at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 7¾d.

A payment of about £100,000 into the Bank of England is advised. The Market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bills is maintained at 4¼ per cent.

The value of Bar Silver is unchanged at 51½d. per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady at previous rates, the sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. The New York telegrams continue to quote Middling Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted.

In Manchester yesterday the Piece Goods Market was unchanged.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is still quoted at 107s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation, 74s. for Good Ordinary Native and 81s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is also unchanged at £66-10s. for Cochin and £49 for Ceylon. The Market for Linseed is quiet and Rapeseed quiet but steady. Wheat has advanced 1s. per quarter, owing probably to the less favourable accounts from America, which we published yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been firmer here to-day. There are still very few Mercantile Bills offering in the Market, but a desire on the part of some of the Banks to sell forward during the morning had the effect of hardening rates, and the improvement has been maintained up to the close. The Calcutta Market is also rather firmer. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 25-32d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,

The rate of Exchange ruling between Paris and London is maintained at Fcs. 25·31, and our quotations in Paris are consequently unchanged, viz :—

Mercantile Bills at	3 month's sight Fcs.	213	per Rupee.
,, ,,	6 ,, ,,	215	,,

Rates on Calcutta are unchanged at 108-16 and 99 9-16 for demand and 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again rather weaker, and we do not hear of much business doing at Rs. 96½ for Fours, Rs. 96¾ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 102 for New Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank shares keep steady at yesterday's rates. In Land Companies Scrip Colabas are rather firmer. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alfred Mills have declined Rs. 10 and Nursey's Rs. 10 ; the feeling in the Market during the day has, however, been better and Alliance shares have advanced Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 10, Broach Mills Rs. 2½, Colabas Rs. 5, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Empress Rs. 15, and Hindustan Rs. 5.

COTTON.—The Market for ready Cotton continues very dull, but a sale has been reported to-day of 1,000 bales New Oomrawuttee January-February delivery at Rs. 200 per candy. The heavy rains of the last two days are again causing some anxiety about the growing crops. Spot quotations are unchanged, viz :—

F. G. F. Oomra	.....	Rs. 205 per Candy.
G. F. do.	.....	,, 200 ,,
F. G. F. S. Dharwar		,, 215 ,,
G. F. Compta	.....	,, 196 ,,
G. F. Dhollera	.....	,, 202 ,,

WHEAT.—Prices continue to rise owing to the demand from up-country.

SEEDS.—We quote Linseed Rs. 7 per cwt. Rapeseed is unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for tonnage grows less day by day, and although 13s. 9d. per ton is the nominal rate, via Canal to Liverpool, still 12s. 6d. per ton would no doubt be accepted for a quantity. The rates for London and the Continent are unchanged. Sailing tonnage is still neglected.

COALS are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain J. E. Bethem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 21 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LOUISE X., 405, tons, Captain T. Bregeon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 27th Aug., with a cargo of 7,931 bags of sugar.

THE s.s. PEMBA, 1,000 tons, Captain H. J. Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Beebe, Mr. Rosaire, and 91 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, 2,609 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with the following cargo :—78 bales twist, 293 packages piece goods, 18 packages paints, 121 cases beads, 1 case glassware, 22 casks ink, 17 packages akulkurra, 9 packages wine, 8 cases saffron, 5 boxes specie, 11 packages wax, 4 packages cotton, and some packages merchandise.

MESSRS. RUBITTINO Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 928 tons, Captain A. Brizzolasi, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa, &c., brought the following cargo :—From London—115 cases copper, 150 cases brass, 20 bottles quicksilver, 1 case gold thread, 4,711 packages and 7,455 slabs spelter, 400 barrels alum, 57 packages paper, and 250 kegs red lead. From Marseilles—124 cases wine, 6 cases silk, 1 case glassware, 35 cases vermouth, 19 cases sundries, 50 barrels sulphur, 4 cases piece goods, and 20 cases papers. From Bordeaux—169 cases corks, 587 cases wine, 3,657 cases brandy, and 6 packages sundries. From Genoa—43 cases papers, 45 cases piece goods, 28 cases marbles, and 22 cases sundries. From Leghorn—50 cases marbles. From Aden—7 bales hides, 6 packages coffee, 6 packages goods, 77 packages munjeet, 93 bales cotton, 18 cases gum, and 20 cases clocks.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	India(s)	Brizzolasi	Genoa. Aug 24.
17	Khiva (s)	Lee	Venice, Aug 23.
	Estepona(s)	Bethem	Calcutta, Aug 20.
	Pemba (s)	Guy	Calcutta, Aug 23.
	Louis IX	Bregeon	Mauritius, Aug 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Orient	Auton	Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Suwatra, to Aden and Suez. Steamer India, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
13 Strathairly (s)..... Cuscup ..... Aden, Aug 30.
Decan (s)..... Andrews ..... Southampton, Aug 8.
Eugenie..... Lazarune ..... Pondicherry, Sept 4.
Segoi..... Borg ..... Persian Gulf, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sep. 13.—Ship Star of Russia. Barque Chusan.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 15 Principe D Carlos P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
Aug. 14 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Elton, from Berbera.
20 Wild Swan, H M ss, Dacres, from Cruise.
26 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
30 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Sept. 1 Burmah, ss, Keighly, from Zanzibar.
3 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, from Cyprus.
3 Kent, ss, Gibbs, from Melbourne.
4 Jeddah, ss, Clark, from Jeddah.
4 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from London.
4 Punjaub, ss, Meiville, from Bombay.
4 St Osyth, ss, McNabb, from Cyprus.
4 Prinz Fedrich Carl, ss, Mohr, from Foochow.
4 Marina, ss, Ramsay, from Cyprus.
6 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, from London.
6 Radnorshire, ss, Thomson, from London.
6 Telford, ss, Wilson, from Bombay.
6 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
6 Branksome Hall, ss, Collin, from Bombay.
6 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, from Calcutta.
7 Surat, ss, Burne, from Shanghai.
7 Wyberton, ss, Blacklin, from Batavia.
7 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
7 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
7 County of Sutherland, Bain, from Newport.
7 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Cyprus.
8 Nankin, ss, Brace, from Cyprus.
8 Fairlight, ss, Rodick, from Glasgow.
8 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, from Cyprus.
9 Suez, ss, Flindt, from Cyprus.
9 India, ss, Doders, from Genoa.
10 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
10 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4 Kent, ss, Gibbs, to London.
4 Jeddah, ss, Clark, to Galle.
4 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
5 Principe D Carlos, P T S, Metzer, to Mozambique.
5 Burmah, ss, Keighly, to Bombay.
5 Tamar, H M T, ship, Liddell, to Bombay.
5 St Osyth, ss, McNaib, to Bombay.
5 Marina, ss, Ramsay, to Bombay.
6 Prinz Fedrich Carl, ss, Mohr, to London.
6 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, to Calcutta.
6 Branksome Hall, ss, Collin, to Liverpool.
7 Punjaub, ss, Meiville, to Zanzibar.
7 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Venice.
7 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, to Jeddah.
7 Surat, ss, Burne, to London.
7 Wyberton, ss, Blacklin, to Rotterdam.
7 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
8 Radnorshire, ss, Thomson, to Kurrachee.
8 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
8 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Bombay.
8 Nankin, ss, Brace, to Bombay.
9 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
9 Telford, ss, Wilson, to Aden.
9 Fairlight, ss, Rodick, to Sydney.
9 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, to Bombay.
9 Suez, ss, Flindt, to Bombay.
9 India, ss, Doders, to Bombay.
10 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
10 Australia, Bozzoni, to Genova.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung I G, ss, Elton, from Berbera.
Wild Swan H M, ss, Dacres, from Cruise.
Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
County of Sutherland, Bain, from Newport.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—62 casks earthenware, Eduljee Framjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—5 cases white lace stripe, Ragoojee Canjee ; 2 cases printed book and stationery, Bhoosa Sasha and Co ; 9 cases cheese, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally.
Lord Eslington s—150 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigur.
Alnwick Castle s—30 packages printing paper, The Bombay Education Press.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis s—1 case toys and 1 case hardware, Cowas ee Metha and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—1 box Poona Joorcoo, Merwanjee Dadabhoy ; 9½ cwts rapeseed, Godhowjee Natha ; 100 bales wool, Govindjee Dowarkadas ; 90 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee ; 650 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdas ; 33 bales wool, Rujeebally Allyruza ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 107 bales wool and 15 bales rags, Zilladhur Govindjee.
Italia—920 bags rice, Godhowjee Nathoo ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—10 bales woolen carpets, 30 cwts B horns and 14 cwts D horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 60 cwts coir yarn, Mitha Manjee ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurrindas ; 20 bundles hides and 3 cases fishmaws, Allarukhia Sazen ; 16 bales hides, Jafferbhoy Lilla ; 25 cwts shell lac, Goolamhoosein Mooljee ; 12 cases fishmaws, Rajunbhoy Agoo ; 5 bales skins, Mahamed Premjee.
Poona s—1,726 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 35bales senna, 83 bags coffee and 130 bales cotton, P and O S N Co ; 1 case extract of opium, Ewart Latham and Co ; 151 cwts ganja ; Eumchord Ramjee ; 10 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 6 bales skins, A Hassum ; 9 bales hides, F Nusserwanjee and Co ; 5 cases fishmaws, Mitha Manjee ; 18 bales skins, Jewraz Maraly ; 12½ cwts nutmegs and 1 case P feather, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 14 bales leather, Edward Bates and Co ; 69 cwts pepper, Aliymamed Hassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—300 cwts B horns, A Blaschcek and Co ; 2,010 cwts castor seed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 210 bags pepper, B I S N Co.
Sumatra s—169 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—6 bales skins, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—5 bales hides and 27 casks tamarind, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—18 packages tamarind, 19 bales skins and 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—314 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·672
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	·910
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·8
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind .....W, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	460
Fall of Rain	0·56
Total fall during the month	7·07
,, ,, year	95·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Sept ~	2·04

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Dixon, Lieut Col, 8th Madras N I, on furlough, from Nagpore.
Swiny, Lieut, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Smith, Capt, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Flint, Lieut. R H A, on duty, from England.
Inge, Capt, R H A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Neill, Capt, 1st C I Horse, on duty, to Agra.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd P Cavalry, on duty, to Edwardsabad.
Anderson, Vety Surg, on leave, to Poona.
Sexton, Lieut Col, Comdt Vol Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Bell, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Poona.
McCalman, Surg, on duty, to Sholapore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 14)

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Heberlet, Assistant Surveyor, for six months.

Captain N Arcott, R E, having been appointed by the Inspector General, Military Works, to be Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 31st August.

Lieut Constable, R E, Assistant Engineer, Western Rajputana State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 14th August.

Sergeant P Collins, Supervisor, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana Railway.

Mr Tooze, Assistant Engineer, Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the Open Line, Hoikar and Neemuch State Railways.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr Hawkes, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J Ellis, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Ravi to the Scan Division.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1–8 in the Boys School, 1–5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO FANCY BALL,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers should apply for their tickets AT ONCE as none will be issued after TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady with a Gentleman) ,, 12
Family ,, (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)..... ,, 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. M. JENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINS—CLARKE—August 22nd, at St. Stephen's Church, Sydenham-hill, by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, M. A., Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hargraves, M. A., Rector of Penton, Hants, Frederick T. Atkins, Manager of the Agra Bank, Madras, to Constance Jane, eldest daughter of Major General John Clarke, of the Dingle, Sydenham-hill, and formerly Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, Oudh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDING—August 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of John A. M. Harding, Government Telegraph Master, Ajmere, of a son.
ROBERTS—September 14th, at Lucknow, the wife of Colonel G. E. Roberts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PUSEY—CRADDOCK—September 11th, at the Catholic Church, Simla, by the Rev. Father Hidephonsus, Arthur St. George Pusey, to Jessie, eldest daughter of John Craddock.

DEATHS.

HARDING—September 1st, at the Memorial School, Cawnpore, George Charles Osmon, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. M. Harding, Government Telegraph Master, Ajmere, aged 7 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1878.

EVERY politician who has closely examined the conditions necessary to the welfare of the Indian Empire must have entertained serious doubts about the advisability of allowing native feudatories to keep up large armies which, presuming that their *raison d'être* is to protect the States to which they belong from attack, are worse than useless inasmuch as, while the British Government has undertaken to protect all India, they are a grievous burden upon the labouring classes, a refuge for lazy scoundrelism, and a constant temptation to princes whose ambition happens to be greater than their perception of the fact that their wisest course is to identify themselves in all things with the interests of the Paramount Power. Successive Governments of India, in the endeavour to carry out the Queen's Proclamation to the letter, have shrunk from interfering with the practice of native chiefs annually squandering large sums of money upon their armies, although they have not been without a suspicion that independent armies scattered over India were not unlike so much dynamite which might explode with any accident. There are philanthropists who hold that these detached congeries of fighting men ought not to be interfered with because interference would practically be equivalent to casting a slur upon the loyalty of native princes. But what is the use of these native armies? What enemy has any native State to fear? Take Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, or Hyderabad, for instance ;—for the repulse of what outside foe is it necessary for these places to keep the enormous standing armies they do? If it is English troops that are feared, then the chiefs are not showing that confidence in English honour which they are in the habit of professing, and the Government of India is unwise to permit military systems to exist which are created ostensibly to oppose its decrees. If it is not English troops that are feared, then what is it? India is in a condition of perfect peace, and there is no enemy abroad that we are aware of that is threatening to annex the protected principalities of the country. Such being the case, we ask again what is the use of these native armies? It may be replied that they preserve order among the people ; but police could do that. It may be said that they are necessary to support the dignity of the chiefs to which they belong ; but surely it is not necessary that the industrial populations of native States should be ground down to the earth by levies and taxation merely to support great armies for the personal glorification of this or that chief. It has been urged that the armies of the native States of India are really so many reserves for the imperial purposes of England, and that on at least one occasion already they have rendered good service to English rule. So long, however, as a native army is kept wholly apart from British troops, it cannot be looked upon confidently as a reserve ; because the isolation breeds completely different political ideas in the two descriptions of troops. The soldier in a native State, if he happens to have a soul above his pay, fancies himself wholly attached to the interest of that State and an enemy to English power ; and his political sympathies are known to be trained by intriguers who constantly endeavour to inculcate the idea that there will come a day when native States will be able to declare their complete independence, and when the English will be driven out of the country. The cultivation of ideas like these is not calculated to make any sound statesman in the Government of India believe that in an emergency the mercenaries of native States could be relied upon as willing champions of the cause of England ; on the contrary, it is calculated to make every native mercenary consider whether any emergency in the career of British rule in India might not be his opportunity for restoring those "good old times" which were the curse of the people and the harvest-time for military adventurers, panders, and leviers of blackmail. Although it is true that in 1857 England did receive some assistance from the troops of native States, yet that was owing to the mere accident of certain chiefs having the sense to see that English power must eventually triumph over the Mutiny, and shaping their policy accordingly. And although England did receive this partial assistance, it is notorious that the very fact that certain native States possessed considerable armies which might break out in open rebellion cramped her movements, and made her realise that she would have felt safer if there had been no armies at all in native States. Disaffection among her own troops she could deal with promptly, with the assurance of ultimate success ; but the position of affairs was not rendered so clear when it was known there were scattered throughout every part of India independent armies which might naturally be expected to become so many *foci* of rebellion, and that no concentrated movement could be made in any one direction without the probability of a rising taking place in another. Although we trust that India may never see a repetition of the horrors of 1857, yet it would be madness for any English statesman to shut his eyes to the fact that they may occur again, and that the same painful uncertainty as to which scale the armies of the great native States would throw their swords in—whether in that of "Home rule" or in that of English rule—would again have to be experienced, and perhaps not with such satisfactory results. Some people are in the habit of laughing at native armies and describing them as a ragamuffinly horde with whom even Falstaff's Coventry warriors might compare favourably ; but these are simply foolish optimists, for in addition to the fact that certain native armies are wonderfully well drilled and equipped (Scindia's, for instance, and a part of the Nizam's, the Gaekwar's, and Holkar's), there are probably not fewer than 350,000 foreign troops in India, and much bloodshed would take place and vast danger be incurred before such a large number of men could be subdued. We see no reason why this bloodshed, this danger of unsettling the whole Indian Empire again, should be risked for the sake of fearing to wound the susceptibilities of chiefs, the safety of whose States is already guaranteed by England, and who therefore need no great armies of their own.

Several months have now elapsed since a confidential circular of the Government of India concerning the growth of the armies of native States found its way into print. That circular purported to be instructions to English political officers in native States to make inquiries into the size and resources of the armies, and to inform the respective chiefs that it was desirable that their armies should be cut down to such dimensions as the service of the State actually necessitated. Other precautions were also to be taken to prevent the manufacture of arms in native States, and the exportation into them of ammunition or other war materials. The revelation of the existence of the circular caused a good deal of excitement in Anglo-Indian political circles at the time ; the native press, as might have been expected, denounced it as an impertinent interference with the rights of the princes of Hindustan, while Europeans, as a rule, hailed it with pleasure, not only because it would effect direct reforms which were much required, but because it was a rejoinder to the claims which certain native politicians were setting up for the complete independence of native princes, and for all but an equality with Her Majesty the Queen. Alarmed at its premature disclosure, the Government of India attempted to disown the circular, but we believe the most that could be said against it was that, like the Convention revealed by Marvin, it was not complete. It is impossible, however, after reading the London telegram which we published yesterday morning, to doubt that the Government of India has for some time past contemplated taking certain steps regarding the incubus of native armies. On the appearance of the circular it was officially denied that any reduction in the armies of native States was contemplated, but the statements made by the *Times*, though literally confirming the official denial, shows nevertheless that it was intended to place every foreign army in the country on a new footing as regarded its relations to the British rule. We are informed that India is causing great anxiety ; that—we suppose in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the country—the armies of our native feudatories cannot be allowed to increase indefinitely ; and that Scindia and the other chiefs must choose between no army and an army that shall be the wing of an imperial force officered jointly by natives and Englishmen. We are not aware that India is in a particularly unsatisfactory state at the present moment, but we suppose it was felt necessary to give some reason for the introduction of a policy of the startling nature now announced. As the *Times* is inspired by the India Office, we have no doubt that its statements are correct, and if Lord Lytton succeeds in carrying out this new scheme of absorbing the armies of native States into the imperial forces, he will have performed a brilliant act of statesmanship which must mark his Viceroyalty with the stamp of fame in the annals of British India. Had the terms of the original circular been carried out, and orders issued for the reduction of the foreign armies of India, undoubtedly great irritation might have been set up ; but by a happy stroke of diplomacy native chiefs will be able to flatter themselves that their armies have been left intact, and that only formal alterations have been made in order to please the British Government—alterations to which they could not very well object in the face of their frequent protestations of loyalty to the Queen. At the same time, these same formal or technical alterations will entirely alter the character of the armies of our feudatories, and ought to make them powerful supports of English rule instead of a perpetual source of danger to the stability of the Empire.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

THE return of Dr. Beatty from Cyprus puts Dr. Hewlett out of the acting appointment of Deputy Surgeon General in charge of this station, which it was expected when the expedition sailed from Bombay that he would hold for a long time to come. I understand that Dr. Hewlett, who has had very bad health lately, being unable to shake off the fever he caught last year out in the famine districts, goes home on leave by Friday's Mail.

Dr. M'Conaghey, from Matheran, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Mackenzie as Superintendent of Mahableshwar, and Dr. Day goes to Matheran. There seems to be a general feeling of regret here that Dr. Mackenzie was not granted an extension of his term of service at Mahableshwar, where, by all accounts, he did remarkably good work. He had already, however, had four years of office there, and the Governor, I believe, while fully recognizing Dr. Mackenzie's merits, held that it was only fair to other men to give them a turn of civil work.

The Club Ball was revived at the Club House last night with all its ancient attractions of wide verandahs, illuminated gardens, shady arbours, and cosy supper-tables. Dancers, I believe, complain that the floor at the Club is not so good as that at the Council Hall, which is pronounced "heavenly" ; but still there can be no doubt that everybody is much better pleased to go to the Club. There is now only one Ball more to be given here, that at Gunnesh Khind to-morrow evening, after which the young people of Poona may begin to realize once more the sensation, which must now be quite strange to them, of standing still occasionally. The season virtually comes to an end this week.

In that very witty but now almost forgotten book, *Friends in Bohemia*, a bitterly satirical account is given of the starting of the *Leader* newspaper, the proprietor of which, desiring to be quite impartial, allowed Mr. Lewes to prove on one page that there was no God, and Miss Martineau to prove on the next that there was no Devil. The paper did not prosper till a new writer joined it who had a genius for politics, and who persuaded the proprietor to throw over both God and Devil, and to publish articles concerning matters of worldly interest. I commend the anecdote to your consideration, lest you should split on the rock on which the *Leader* was nearly wrecked ; for, speaking as one of your readers, I confess that I think it is possible to have enough of "W. W." and his laboured attempts to prove that there is no middle term between Roman Catholicism and Atheism, and that Christianity, as expounded in the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, is the most hateful religion priests have ever invented to stifle the better feelings and dwarf the intellect of mankind. There is one point of view from which "W. W.'s" repeated attacks on Christianity appear in a very bad light, and which, if I remember rightly, you pointed out strongly last year. The Indian Government, in order to avoid the very suspicion of wishing to tamper with the religions of the natives of this country, has laid down the distinct rule that it will appoint no Christian missionary or clergyman of any kind to a Professor's chair in an Indian University. Surely, then, it ought to be a point of honour with men holding such positions, more especially with any man who is placed as a Principal over other Professors and is expected to be an example to them, not to make himself the champion of opposition to Christianity. If a Parsee Professor were to turn Mussulman, it would not be tolerated that he should attack Parseeism in the public papers ; but an English Professor avails himself of the forbearance of Christians to heap sneers and insults on them, and snatches every opportunity to trample on what he conceives to be the fanaticism of Christian priests with greater fanaticism. As a mere matter of gentlemanly feeling, I think that "W. W." is bound to give Christianity fair play, and he does not do so when he publicly holds up the religion of the governing class in India to the detestation and contempt of all classes of the people, including the students whom he is engaged in training at the expense of Government to be faithful subjects of a Christian Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 30TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Khiva, Commander George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 7 o'clock with the English Mails of the 30th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt Bagshawe
Mr N St L Carter
Mr James Bradley, R N
Mr G Savielle
Mr George Anderson
Miss Anderson
Miss Florence Anderson
Capt G W Ingo
Lt E M Flint
Mrs Galpin and infant
Mr & Mrs H F Storry.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Johnstone Smith
Mr G G Ross
Mr R Hencsy
Comdr G E Pringle, R N
Mr C G Stainton.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr G Fraser.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

WERE it not for the disturbances in Bosnia, we should be absolutely without news. The London journals are almost in despair, and try to fill the columns with reports of superhuman length from the various associations. The services of the gentlemen who know something of science have been called in to the editorial room, and an attempt has been made to fill the million with interest in the debates of the British Association, or the discoveries of the Archæological Society. In times like these I have more than an apprehension that my communication may bear some reflection of the dulness that now reigns paramount, but the blame must be laid on the season and not on me.

The Austrian campaign in Bosnia, in place of being completely terminated, has been continued, and with such effect that one portion of the Imperial troops has been compelled to withdraw from its positions and that a second mobilisation of troops is daily expected. While affairs are thus dragged out in the field, the work of diplomacy does not accelerate its slow pace. No agreement has up to the present been arrived at by Count Andrassy and the Turkish Plenipotentiary, but there is an impression that a *modus vivendi* has been accepted in principle on both sides. On the one hand, Austria is to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan, and on the other, Turkey will abandon her claim to have the duration of the occupation limited to a certain period. The difficulty with regard to Batoum is also apparently at an end ; and the Russians will be allowed, so far as we can foresee, to make their entrance without any opposition being offered. The Commission, with regard to the alleged atrocities by the Russians and the Bulgarians in the Rhodope district, has concluded its labours and finished its report. The Russian Commissioner, however, has found some excuse for refusing to append his signature. The details are terrible, and must go a great way towards changing the feeling towards Russia even among those who have been her steadiest friends. Another foreign subject, in which discussion has been busy during the week, is the health of Cyprus. The subject is one upon which very opposite evidence is given, and I cannot undertake to strike a balance between the different estimates. At home we have had no pronouncement of any striking interest. Mr. Gladstone, in the *Nineteenth Century*, is still hammering away at the Eastern Question ; and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, whom a Disraelian joke made Judge Advocate General, has been making a speech to his constituents of characteristic fatuity.

There have been a few slight attempts during the week to revive the interest in our relations with Turkey, but it is quite plain that the whole question is still involved in the densest obscurity ; and that neither the Government nor, of course, anybody else, know what shape the negotiations will ultimately end in. There was a rumour that some negotiations were on foot between the two Governments for a guaranteed Turkish loan, but if any such idea were entertained it may be now dismissed into the limbo of rejected speculations. The English tax-payer is willing to stand a good deal ; but in the present depressed state of trade, and in the existing burdensomeness of taxation, no further expenditure of public money on anything like an extensive scale could be submitted to. The *Times*, which, as you know, is now a ministerial organ, has found it necessary to speak very plainly on the subject to the Government. On further dealing with the Eastern Question, the leading organ suggests that we must insist on reforms being made as a return for our protectorate ; but as to what will follow, if this demand be not complied with, the *Times* is significantly silent. It has taken the trouble, however, to tell us what will not be done. A rumour had gone abroad that Sir Austen Layard had demanded the appointment of British Residents in Asia Minor, and that this demand had been peremptorily rejected. The *Times* was instructed to completely deny the accuracy of these statements. It is thus evident that we are not going to perform the task of reforming Asia through our own servants. Through whom are we going to do it, then ?

We have had a couple of elections which excited a certain amount of interest. In Newcastle-under-Lyme a Liberal has been elected in succession to the Tory member who had resigned. There has been in consequence a considerable amount of jubilation in Liberal circles, and the victory has been represented as a most decisive condemnation of the Eastern policy of the Government. The lesson I deduce from the result is very different. It is notorious that it was the Irish vote which turned the election, and that had not the Irish gone in a body for the Liberal candidate, he would have been left in a complete minority. The lesson of the election thus is, that the Irish masses in England are beginning to learn their own electoral strength, and are determined to use it. In Argyllshire a canditate had the courage to contest the vacancy created by the resignation of the Marquis of Lorne, and in his confidence of success Colonel Malcolm resigned his seat for Boston. Of course, however, the overwhelming influence of the House of Argyl procured the return of Lord Colin Campbell, and Colonel Malcolm has only the consolation of having fought a desperate battle with commendable courage.

The contest still rages as to whether we are in future to adopt the Caucus as a regular part of our political machinery. So far as I can gather, the chief friends of the new movement are the Radicals. It must be, however, acknowledged that the discipline of the Conservatives is almost as strict as that the politicians of the Birmingham Solar purpose to apply to the Liberal party. A strong argument in favour of the system from the Liberal point of view is the unhappy tendency the Liberals have to disperse and so destroy their forces. I have been assured by a Liberal agent that even at the last election, where the Liberal defeat seemed to be so overwhelming, there was on the whole elections an actual amount of votes in favour of Liberal candidates. Nothing, however, would satisfy them but to set up two candidates where there should have been only one, and three where two were quite sufficient ; and so the Conservatives, who really had a minority of the votes, managed to slip in. But a remedy for this state of things might, I think, be sought in the establishment of a system of double election such as they have in Germany, France, and indeed all the other continental countries, I believe, where Parliamentary institutions exist. Under this system, as you know, if no candidate receive an absolute majority, a second election is necessary, and so the candidate finally returned is really the representative of a majority of the constituency.

There has been a curious movement during the past week or ten days in France. A number of Conservative journals, with a unanimity which looked suspiciously like prearrangement, began discussing the question of Marshal MacMahon's resignation. They professed to have found out, but they did not say how, that the President meant to retire when the Exhibition was over. It is scarcely necessary to say that the President has no such intention, and that the whole thing must be put down as some electioneering dodge. What the Conservative journals suspected to accomplish by the manœuvre I cannot undertake to say. Both parties are making anxious preparations for the coming elections to the Senate. Among others M. Waddington, the Minister of the Interior, has been "stumping" the country, and has been imposing on the constituencies the necessity of returning to the Senate members who will not thwart the Republican intentions of the House of Deputies. As far as one can judge at present the Republicans will probably gain the greater number of the seats. If this should happen, there will be at last a certain Republican majority in both Houses, and the work of consolidating Republican institutions will be apparently finished.

Birmingham was shocked this week by a fire, marked by the most tragic incidents. A house, belonging to a family named Donniston, was discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards Denniston, his wife, and their child were seen at one of the top windows wildly shrieking for help. For some unaccountable reason there was a delay of half an hour in bringing up the fire engine. By this time the crowd had, in its excitement and anguish, become wholly unmanageable, and insisted on so

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

BROACH, SEPT. 17, 9 P. M.

Heavy rain has fallen here for the past three days. The Nerbudda is flooded. The water measured 25 feet over the temporary wooden piles. The passenger boats were carried away some miles by the current, but have been recovered. The water is rising, and the bridge is in danger.

Heavy rain has fallen as far as Ahmedabad.

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

AUCTION STAKES.

General Lee	1
Prince Charlie	2
Royal	3

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Haphazard	1
Won easily. Time—7 min. 14 sec.	

FAREWELL CUP.

Lochiel	1
Moonstone	2

Time—3 min. 13 sec.

DECCAN HANDICAP.

Rocket	1
Surferaz	2
Judge Advocate	3

Time—3 min. 15 sec.

POONA HANDICAP.

Joan of Arc	1
Enterprize	2
Smuggler	3

Time—3 min. 2 sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 16.

There has been severe fighting between the Austrians and the insurgents at Bihax on the Bosnian frontier, where the insurgents are strongly entrenched. The Austrian loss there has been 495 men. The Austrians are about to bombard the insurgents' position.

Midhat Pasha has been authorised to reside in the Island of Crete.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 16.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament there was a debate upon the Anti-Socialist Bill. Count Stolberg, the representative of the Government in Prince Bismarck's absence, demanded that effectual powers be granted for the repression of Socialism. The leader of the Ultramontane party and the Socialist members opposed the measure.

LONDON, SEPT. 16. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	51½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5 per cent. do.	89½

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 17, 4-40 P.M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla Mail from Amoy postponed till Thursday 19th.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 17.

CAMANORE, 5-36 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W.; thermometer 75; max. 80; min. 73; W.B. 79; barometer 29·70. Fall of rain 77 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. S. W. 6; thermometer 82; barometer 29·786. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 16-4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.E. N.W. Fall of rain 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-37 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. strong; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 26 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	94 74	102 81	101 22
Sept. 16 Monday	0 16	.....	.....
„ 17 Tuesday	.....	3 0	2 67
Total	95 30	105 81	103 89
Fall up to 16th Sept. 1877	59 40	.....	.....
„ „ 17th „ „	.....	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

HEAVY RAIN AT TANNA.—On the 16th instant 8 inches 48 cents were registered at the Tanna Civil Hospital, making the total up to date 129·95 inches. The average of the last four years has been about 90 inches. There is every likelihood of still more rain falling.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7 25-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	...1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 8d.	„

AT yesterday's Town Council meeting there was a long discussion upon a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner giving particulars of a meeting held between himself and the officers of the railway companies with reference to the arrangement for water supply and for carriage of meat trains. It was stated that, subject to the approval of Government, the companies agreed to pay six annas per 1,000 gallons for water, and to reduce the charge for meat trains to Rs. 4 per wagon. A strong feeling was exhibited in favour of the Municipality bringing the meat in their own bullock carts from Bandora to Bombay, and to charging the railway companies for water the same as other persons. Eventually it was decided with only one dissentient, Mr. Mathew, "that the railway companies be charged full letter rate for Vehar water, and the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the conveyance of meat from Bandora to Bombay by road from the 1st of January next, detailed estimates of the cost of the new arrangement to be submitted for sanction at the next meeting of the Council." During the discussion it was mentioned that, owing to caste prejudices, the supplies of beef sent from Bandora to Bombay have to be placed in one set of wagons and the supplies of mutton in another set, separated from each other by an empty truck! An accidental departure from this arrangement not many months ago caused, we believe, considerable difficulty. One of the native members of the Town Council, while sanctioning the separation of the beef from the mutton, seemed disposed to think that the intervening empty wagon was unnecessary. However, as the Council have decided to bring in the meat by road probably the danger of wounding over-nice native feelings will not occur again. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to obtain from the Deputy Executive Engineer fuller details of the new method of paving with tar and pitch, on which it is proposed to expend Rs. 15,000, the areas to be repaired, and the depth of pavement as well as the estimated cost of the several methods of paving. The Commissioner was also authorised to proceed with the experiment of flagging with Sewree blue stone within the amount sanctioned, the cost to be reported at an early date. A report was received from the Works Committee on the Executive Engineer's estimates of the establishment and other charges on account of the new drainage scheme. It was decided to circulate the report among the members, and bring the subject up again next week. A report of yesterday's meeting will appear to-morrow.

THE 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment, stationed at Fyzabad, has been suffering severely from cholera during the last fortnight. The disease made its appearance about the 20th of last month. Up to the present time the cases have been about 85, and the deaths—41 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, and 12 children. So many fatal cases have not occurred amongst the troops stationed at Fyzabad in any one year since 1859.

THE Bombay Bill for the purpose of prohibiting inoculation and for rendering vaccination in Kurrachee compulsory has been approved by the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the arrangements proposed by the Government of India for the appointment of a Press Commissioner.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Gerard Allebe as acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Aden.

IN acknowledging the letter of the Government of India reporting the circumstances attending the assassination of Mr. T. T. Cooper, the Secretary of State writes:—"Her Majesty's Government sincerely deplore the untimely death of an officer who had exhibited in his career as an explorer qualities which appeared to fit him for a post where he was to some extent brought into contact with races among whom he had travelled, and with whose languages and customs he had attained a certain degree of familiarity. The kind offices of the missionaries, the Rev. H. Soltan and the Rev. J. N. Cushing, in attending to the various matters incidental to the sad occurrence entitle them to commendation, and you will doubtless cause the thanks of your Excellency's Government to be conveyed to them for their disinterested exertions." The despatch concludes by expressing satisfaction that measures for the improvement of the guard of the Political Agent at Bhamo are under consideration.

REMARKING on the correspondence reporting the submission of the Bunerwal Tribe, and the details of the settlement effected with them, the Secretary of State expresses his opinion that Major Cavagnari deserves credit for the foresight and ability displayed by him in the affair, and considers that the services of Captain Warburton, the Jaghirdar of Ismaila, and the native officials concerned are deserving of commendation.

MR. W. C. PLOWDEN, hitherto officiating as Commissioner, is confirmed in his appointment from the date of Mr. Currie's death. He remains, however, as before, at Meerut. Until he arrives there, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, the Magistrate of Agra, will officiate as Commissioner, and Mr. R. S. Aikman as Magistrate.

THE annual report on the judicial administration (civil) of the Central Provinces for 1877, is regarded by the Secretary of State as generally favourable, and affords ample evidence that the supervision exercised by Mr. Grant, the Judicial Commissioner, over the courts of the province is strict and efficient. The report shows a slight increase in the total number of courts in the province, and a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted; the latter said to be in some measure due to increase of population, the accumulation of capital, and the development of trade. On this point the Judicial Commissioner has impressed on all judicial officers the propriety of examining the fluctuations of business in their courts with the object of ascertaining how far they are to be ascribed to any action of the judicial machinery.

We understand, says the Lahore paper, that the Government has determined to push on the Punjab Northern State Railway towards Rawul Pindi with the utmost energy regardless of financial consideration. All leave for the railway staff has been stopped, and officers on duty on that line recalled. There is a widespread idea in military circles that the complications on the frontier are rapidly tending to render preparation for all contingencies extremely desirable.

THE same paper says, "that it was the intention of Government to assemble a small camp at Largen Buckha in the Belooch hills in November next, to consist of the 3rd P. I., the 29th Beloochees, a regiment of Scinde Horse, and a Mountain Battery from Jacobabad. Recent changes, however, are understood to render the assembly of the camp doubtful at the time mentioned. It may be earlier, and the 1st Sikh Infantry, now under orders to Dera Ghazi Khan, may take a part in it. Since the last named cantonment was washed away, it is understood that another site for the troops is under consideration, and in that case, the 1st Sikhs, the 29th Beloochees, and the 1st Punjab Cavalry will probably find employment in constructing their own lines.

A FEW weeks ago we called attention to the mischief likely to be done by the use by the *Times* of sounding but unmeaning phrases such as the one that Affghanistan must be turned into a buckler instead of a weapon. Here is the passage to which Reuter's telegram alluded, and upon which we founded our remarks:—"It is to be hoped that the Governor-General's Council has been more vigilant than appearances would suggest; but no evidence at present is forthcoming to show that the Calcutta Foreign Office was in the least aware of the Russian Mission before its actual reception at Cabul. Not the Mission itself so much as the facility such secrecy proves the Central Asian Government to possess for devising, and in part accomplishing, a new policy without raising the least suspicion in Calcutta is what is really formidable. Russia has joined hands with Shere Ali diplomatically, yet not even a bazaar rumour of the arduous and difficult journey of a fully-equipped mission with an armed escort penetrated to British India. Few will deny that this state of things must not continue. The danger apprehended from Russian intrigues with the Ameer of Cabul is that a restless warlike nation might, without open war betwen the Czar and England, be gradually transmuted into a horde of Russian auxiliaries. For ourselves, forewarned should be forearmed, and Affghanistan must be turned into a buckler, instead of a weapon of offence against Great Britain. A policy of resolute abstention from interposition in Affghan politics is what every Englishman instinctively prefers. That has been tried, and must be held to have failed.

THE *Pioneer* has the following remarks about the Cabul Mission. They have, since their publication, been discredited at Simla:—

Up to within a few days the Government, we believe, had reason to expect that the Embassy to Cabul would meet with a favourable reception from the Ameer. It was impossible to suppose that Shere Ali could be so blind to his own interest as to have any leaning towards the Russians, and to suppose him otherwise inclined to rely on British India for support against them, would have been to credit him with a dulness of apprehension that his past conduct could hardly have been taken to foreshadow. It seems, however, according to advices quite recently received from Cabul, that too much credit has been attributed to the Afghan ruler. Certainly he is in no mood to make friends with the Russians, but he is represented as equally disinclined to trust the English. To speak of this news as a fresh complication would be a mistake. Nothing could operate better to simplify the duty of the Indian Government better than an uncompromising attitude of hostility on the part of the Ameer. The Viceroy would know what to do in that case; he has ample means at his disposal for doing it; and every utterance on the subject from home concurs in showing that he would be amply supported both by Government and public opinion in the prosecution of vigorous measures. But the feelings now attributed to the Ameer, if he really entertains them, may considerably modify the programme that, if hastily, seemed likely to guide events. The embassy, if all had gone well, was expected to reach Cabul about the middle of next month. A week or ten days would inevitably have been wasted in work of a merely ceremonial character, and if serious business had then been entered upon it would have been possible that about the end of October, some clear perception would have been attained as to the nature of the obligations which would then have rested on the Government. Now the expectations entertained at head quarters point, according to our latest advices from Simla, to the probability that the mission will be discouraged from proceeding beyond a place at which the sentiments entertained by the Ameer may become important to its safety. It is quite possible that it will shortly return without having penetrated beyond Daka, situated just on the other side of the Khyber Pass. In that case we should look forward with confidence to a cold weather of considerable activity for military men.

THE *Examiner* says:—One thing seems clear—the Ameer must accept an English Residency at his head-quarters whether he will or no. People may doubt the wisdom of the expedition, but no one—not even Lord Lawrence himself—can doubt the folly of retreat in the event of another refusal. This innovation on the Indo-Affghan tradition is too important for the Viceroy to have undertaken on his own responsibility. We are entitled to regard it as a fresh assertion of "Imperialism; and as such it is an instructive contrast to th*e* *insouciance* with which, ten years ago, the Conservative Ministry, in reply to an inquiry from Sir John Lawrence as to what he should do in the Affghan crisis of that day, told the Governor-General that he might do what he liked. In 1868 Indo-Affghan affairs were deemed only good enough for Anglo-Indians to trifle with; the Cabinet and the country knew nothing about them, and cared less; but in 1878 they appear to have definitely entered into the sphere of English and Anglo-European politics.

Truth says:—I see by the Indian papers that General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., was sworn in a member of the Viceroy's Council on the 19th July last. As he left England six months ago with the ostensible object of drawing up a scheme for the prevention of famines, or some wild Strachey-like idea of that sort, there is no reason why his seat at the India Board in London should not long since have been filled up. What "Dick" Strachey's claims for these successive lucrative berths are I cannot imagine; he has designed barracks which are uninhabitable, and railways which are useless as commercial links, and ridiculous from a military point of view. As a soldier he has never hesitated to set his opinion up against the Prince of Sappers, Lord Napier of Magdala, though he has not done a day's duty for thirty years, and has scarcely seen a shot fired in his life. Like many other men who have got on in the world, I believe the success of the brothers Dick and John Strachey is entirely due to their wives, who in poor Lord Mayo's time rejoiced in the sobriquets of the "wet and dry nurses to the Indian Government." Every question that came up to the Military Department at Simla was submitted to Mrs. Dick, whilst the Financial Department referred all matters to Lady John.

THE following letter, by the *Standard's* Cyprus correspondent, is dated Aug. 20:—"The Indian troops have not yet settled down to their new quarters. It is but a week since they were sent northwards, eastwards, and westwards, and now the order has been issued, after many whimsical evolutions and feminine caprices of judgment, that they shall go back to the East—go back at once, even though the officers have incurred many expenses in the hire of houses, purchase of furniture, and other preparations in view of a lengthened stay. One corps, the 9th Bombay, paid £50 for a three months' tenancy of a messhouse, and now it will probably have to leave before a third of the term has expired. The 1st division of the Goorkhas, with brightening faces, were stowing themselves on ship-board at Larnaca on Sunday. With them proceed Major Nash, Captain Becher, Sub-Lieutenant Travers, and Surgeon-Major Eddowes. Their comrades will shortly follow them."

THE depressed state of literature (says the *Athenæum*) during the last two years, consequent upon political agitation, more especially in reference to Eastern affairs, has not been without an injurious effect upon our publishing firms, causing many valuable works to be postponed in the issue, while the profits upon non-political publications have been impaired. Messrs. Virtue & Co., of the City Road, with the associated firm of Messrs. Daldy, Isbister & Co., have found it necessary—principally owing, we believe, to the sudden pressure—to advise with their leading creditors. The writer of this paragraph has seen, in this case, an estimated balance sheet of assets and liabilities of these firms, and has reason to believe not only that the estate will realize 20*s.* in the pound within a reasonable time to the creditors, but that, by judicious management, a good surplus will accrue to the firms. The liabilities of Mr. William Tinsley, trading as Tinsley Brothers, amount to the sum of thirty-three thousand pounds. A receiver in bankruptcy has been appointed. Messrs. S. Tinsley & Co., the publishers of Southampton Street, are in no way implicated in this failure.

AN old Sikh chief, with whom an Anglo-Indian Officer was discussing during the Punjab troubles in 1848-9, gave an illustration of our position then which might apply now. Speaking of the situation then, when Lahore only was under control, all the rest of the province being in the throes of rebellion, he compared it to a sheet with one huge stone in the centre only, and the skirts flying up to all the winds in heaven. "But," said he, "place stones at the four corners also, and you have your sheet under control." One such "heavy stone" has been found at Quettah.

CAPT. GILL has lately presented to the British Museum a small manuscript volume, apparently of Buddhist prayers, written in hieroglyphic characters, which he obtained, during his recent journey overland from China to Burmah, from the chief of a tribe inhabiting part of the mountainous region dividing those two countries. Religious works of a similar kind appeared to be in common use among the members of the tribe.

A WESLEYAN minister, the Rev. William Impey, has just resigned his office as general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in South Africa. Some time ago the Rev. gentleman wrote to the mission secretaries in London, stating that he could no longer enforce on his brethren or on the Kaffir converts the "plain grammatical sense" of the words in the Methodist standards which require it to be taught that "hell is a dark, bottomless pit, full of fire and brimstone, in which the wicked will be punished for ever and ever by having their bodies tormented with fire and their souls by a sense of the wrath of God." At the request of the secretaries he came to London and, as a result of his conference with them, he resigned the position of Wesleyan minister which he has held for forty years.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th August.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W Earle, C S I, to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Alexander, retired on half-pay.

Lieut and Captain Cotes to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Earle.

Lieut the Hon A A F Egerton resigns his Commission.

Lieut Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart., resigns his Commission.

26th Foot, Captain Phillips retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

29th Foot, Captain Littledale retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

86th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Knipe retires on half-pay.

Riding Brigade, Supernumerary Major and Brevet Colonel Godfrey Clerk to be Major, vice Henley, placed on temporary half-pay.

Staff, Major-General Hawley, C B, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Lieut-General Taylor, CB, who vacates that appointment.

Ordnance Store Department, Assistant Commissary-General Mosely to be Deputy Commissary-General, vice William Scott, deceased. Commissary N R Raven to be Assistant Commissary-General, vice Molony. Deputy Commissary Smith to be Commissary, vice Raven.

Commissary W Peel is granted retired pay from 1st September.

Surgeon Augustus Hewett resigns his Commission.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Eagar, C B, from Lieut-Colonel, retired full-pay, 31st Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 25th July, 1870.

Lieut-Colonel Montgomery, half-pay, late 60th Foot, to be Colonel.

The undermentioned Officers to have a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Brevet Colonel H C Johnstone, C B, Bengal Staff Corps.
Brevet Colonel H A Dwyer, Bengal Staff Corps.
Brevet Colonel R F Webster, Bengal Staff Corps.
Brevet Colonel L R Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps.
Brevet Colonel F F Maguire, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.

Lieut-Colonel G V Law, Madras Staff Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel W Knipe, half-pay, late 86th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

INFORMATION WANTED,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would feel extremely obliged by you, or any of your classical readers, informing me if an English translation of the Mahawanso (the principal national State record of Bhuddism in Ceylon) in Pali verse is purchasable in Bombay, and at what price? I have a chronological table of the 165 sovereigns of Ceylon from Wejaya, the founder of the Wejayan dynasty, B. C. 543, to Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe (deposed by the English and died in captivity) A. D. 1798, and the possession of the Mahawanso will be one much to elicit certain dates, &c., between Bhuddism (Pali) and Brahminism (Sanscrit.) BARODAITE.

TURKISH ARABIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSREH, SEPT. 1.

A RUMOUR is afloat here that the British intend short, ly sending a small force to occupy this and Baghdad. This has taken such deep root among the people that it forms the chief topic of conversation in the *kouah-khanas* (coffee shops.)

No man-of-war has visited this place since the Daphne left, and should one now put in an appearance it would cause a great deal of excitement. Probably the gossips have confounded Busreh and Baghdad with Cyprus. This much can be confidently said, that the British *Raj* would be greeted by the Arabs and Christians to the Turkish despotic rule, and the change would be hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. The governor or *walee* is Abdulla Pasha, who is too weak to grapple with the duties of his post; hence we find that crime has become rampant, and extortioners in all departments on the increase. The general opinion is, that Nasir Pasha is again coming here from Constantinople. He was a man who inspired dread into the criminal classes, and atrocities such as we every-day hear of now were then very uncommon, and when such took place in his *régime* the offenders would have their deserts. Since the new *walee* arrived from Baghdad, rogues and villains have their own way; it is not therefore very extraordinary to see a man stabbed or shot in broad daylight, and when the bazaars are streaming with people and Turkish troops. That the criminals are not summarily punished or brought to justice is due, however, to fear, not connivance. As an instance, the other day they killed a watchman and badly wounded the British consul's *kawas*, or body guard. Not satisfied with this exploit, they entered a butcher's stall in broad daylight and forcibly took away a quantity of meat, warning the butcher that if he called for help they would kill him. A soldier standing by, further advised the butcher that it would be next to useless to raise an alarm. These are every-day occurrences, and it is a wonder—so daring have they become—they have not attempted violence on British subjects.

Through a difference arising between the Cadi and the Persian Consul, the latter has ordered all the Persians to stop work, and as the majority of the labourers and petty tradesmen here are composed of Persians and Persian subjects, we have been put to no end of annoyance and trouble through this order. We cannot even obtain our daily supply of water, nor can we make our daily purchases, as the shops are all closed.

An embargo has been placed here on all grain shipments, and there appears to be every probability of this being enforced on dates, &c.

We have two steamers loading for London. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Assyria and Lynch Bros'. Mesopotamia. The latter has made the quickest passage out here from Cardiff, doing it in 32 days. The Calder left the day before, and the Commissariat on the 28th. Captain Watson, of this vessel, died from sunstroke in harbour the other day.

Pleasant weather is now setting in. The thermometer registers 80° in the shade at 12 noon, and gradually falls to 50°. Blankets have already come into use at night though summer has not yet gone. The oldest resident here told me that he never experienced such dreadful heat as we had this summer.

Dates are being harvested, and we shall have a busy time of it shortly. I believe there are no less than fifteen steamers *en route* for the Gulf.

PARISIAN beggars have become so audacious since the Exhibition that one of the fraternity, the other day, on receiving from a benevolent stranger a bad half-franc by mistake, threatened to hand the donor over to the police if the coin was not immediately changed.

BOMBAY.

THE band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the Apollo Bunder, instead of this evening.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 12th September was Rs. 1,71,10,303-9-2.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., who is now on leave in Europe, is expected to return to Bombay next month.

A NEW PERSIAN INTERPRETER.—Mr. Mirza Moosa Korazer, a new Persian interpreter, was sworn before Sir Charles Sargent as a Persian translator and interpreter of the High Court on Monday last.

CRICKET.—An eleven of the Parsee cricketers, the same, with two exceptions, that played the Gymkhana last month, are going to Poona by to-day's mail train to play there a match against the Poona Gymkhana. A large number of Parsees intend to go up to Poona to encourage their representatives.

PARSEES' PETITION TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—On Monday last a petition signed by Parsee barristers, attorneys, and their clerks, the special and common jurors and Parsee officers of the Court, was forwarded to the Chief Justice and the Judges, praying that the three days known as the Nowroze, Pateti, and Khordadsal holidays in the year might be granted to them, and that the Court might be closed on those days in order to enable Parsee suitors and witnesses to attend their fire temple on the said religious days.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGES' EXAMINATION.—The Judges of the High Court have, says a weekly Marathi paper, prepared and sanctioned a new set of rules for the guidance and conduct of the Subordinate Judges' examination. The rules are, that no candidate who has not passed the entrance examination of the University will be allowed to appear at the examination; that the necessary number of marks which a candidate must obtain in order to pass has been increased from sixty to sixty-five; and mercantile law has been added to the list of subjects. The necessity for these changes, says the Marathi paper, is said to be owing to the bad English of most of the candidates who have hitherto appeared for the examination.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY LINE.—Yesterday a Mahomedan named Peerbux Essub was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for placing a piece of wood on the Tramway rails at the Crawford Market Road so as to cause obstruction to the tram cars using that line.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE.—A Hindoo named Dajee Gunnoo was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Price, of the Mahim Division, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with falsely charging Caitan DeSouza with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver wristlet, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such a charge. It appears that the charge was got up by the prisoner against Caitan DeSouza in order that he might be arrested by the Police, and so prevent him from appearing in a suit filed in the Small Causes Court, whereof Caitan DeSouza is the plaintiff and the prisoner's master is defendant. Consequently on the case being called on for hearing at that Court, the said plaintiff was not present (he being in police custody), and the case was therefore struck out. The prisoner begged hard of the police to be forgiven for the groundless charge he had laid against Caitan DeSouza, which he acknowledged to have done to favor his master. The Magistrate, upon the prisoner's admission of the truth of the charge, sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Sunday about midnight, while Mr. Inspector McDermot, of the Fort Division, was going his rounds, and on reaching the police showkey at the Crawford Market, he observed a man running out of Abdool Reyman street closely pursued by a police sepoy. The man turned off to the right on the Esplanade Cross Road, running into a lane leading into Lohar Chawl and entered a sweeper's gully. Mr. McDermot followed up the chase and suspected that the thief was concealing himself in the gully. A lantern having been obtained he proceeded to search, and on coming up to a narrow opening between the walls of two houses, he saw an entrance about two feet square in one of the walls used for the purpose of placing a night-soil basket. Casting the light of the lantern in that direction the feet of a man was observed, and on looking closer the fellow was seen crouched up within and holding the basket over his head. He was then dragged out, and taken into custody. On making search about the place a tin box containing a large number of ornaments was found. On asking him about some cash that was missing, he said that it was in the possession of an accomplice, a *Sooreta* named Bhicoo, who resided on the ground floor of the house in which the burglary was committed. The thief was discovered while at the house owing to the wife of the man who was robbed being aroused by her child crying, and on her hearing an unusual noise in the adjoining room she raised an alarm, when the thief made off. There was no evidence against the man Bhicoo as being concerned in the burglary, he was consequently released from custody. The former, Kessooree Narayen, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the value of Rs. 2,604-4, belonging to Pragjeevun Damoodhur. The prisoner admitted the charge, and upon his own confession he was convicted and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE CASE OF PERJURY IN MR. DEWEY'S CASE.

THE trial of the accused Luckumsee Poonsee, for bringing a false charge against Mr. C. H. Dewey, late Goods Agent, G. I. P. Railway, of receiving bribes, and for giving false evidence, was resumed yesterday morning.

Mr. Inverarity concluded his examination of the prosecutor, Mr. Dewey, after a few questions relating to himself. Witness said—On the 14th May, when I was arrested, I had just the balance of my pay. I had also some money in the provident fund of the G. I. P. In order to get that, I resigned the railway service on the 16th of May and asked for the money from the fund. I let them know I required it for my private affairs; they paid the money on the 2nd or 3rd of August, after the trial was over. In the meanwhile, in order to raise money, I had to pledge my property. I pledged a gold watch given me by Sir Salar Jung, and also a diamond ring presented to me by Nawab Kosheger, brother-in-law to the Nizam. I pledged those relations with Mr. Marcks, the watchmaker, the pledge to become a sale if not redeemed by a certain time—at least so I understood it was pledged for me while I was in jail. I was not able to redeem them. I had also a horse and dog-cart at the time I was arrested, and sold them too. I had a silver tea-service presented to me by railway employés at Khandwa, when I was there, which I deposited with Fernandes, the chemist, for sale. There is an inscription upon it. I have been able to rely for this prosecution upon my provident fund, and some money my brother and a few friends gave me. I am still indebted to Messrs. Chalk and Walker for the expenses of the last trial in July. I have not paid them anything yet for the present prosecution. I was in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway for a little over twelve years. I was an assistant in Messrs. Rolli Brothers before that. I entered the railway company as an officer and have since continued so. At one time I was traffic superintendent on the Nizam's Railway.

Mr. Starling then proceeded to cross-examine. There was a great deal of detail, and several more documents, principally chits or allotment orders were put in. Mrs. Margaret Macdowell, widow of late Conductor Macdowell, Ordnance Department, was then examined, her evidence being the reiteration of that given before the Magistrate, which we published at the time.

Janardhun Narayen, late head clerk in the Goods Department, under Mr. Dewey, was next examined. He positively denied all that had been alleged in the informations, as to acting in collusion with Mr. Dewey or taking bribes himself.

Mr. Starling had not concluded his cross-examination when the Court rose, the case being adjourned until this morning.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE September number of the United Service Institution Journal will contain a translation of a Russian pamphlet—by Colonel M. J. Veniukoff—on the progress of Russia in Central Asia. Colonel Veniukoff begins with the following remarks:—

"In the history of the world, and particularly in the annals of the last thirty years, there are few events of so deep significance as the gradual movement of Russia in Central Asia, which has been progressing for the last two centuries, *and of course has not yet ceased.*"

And he ends thus:—

"Russia in any case ..... must complete her mission—the occupation of the whole of Turkestan. This, unquestionably, will prove not disadvantageous in that respect that the military force England has to be more on her guard in other lines of universal policy, in which she is ever antagonistic to the views of Russia."

The following extract about Badakshan may be quoted:—

"Unfortunately since 1874, Badakshan has been under the influence of the Ameer of Cabul although its inhabitants, Tadjiks or Tadjiks, detest the Afghans and at this conquest was made at the instigation of England and partly by her aid, much embarrassment may be looked for in the future. But, nevertheless, we repeat without Badakshan the Russians must consider themselves in Central Asia as guests, without any settled habitation and unable to form one. Badakshan, Kunduz, and Balkh are in the hands of the Ameer of Cabul, who is in vassal relations with England, these are the advanced posts of the English, from which they intend "to defend India with the aid of Turcoman bands well armed and commanded by skilled officers," that is to say, to give Russia no peace in her Central Asian possessions, and to exhaust her means in putting down revolt. . . . How history will solve the Badakhshan question we cannot of course foreshadow: but it is impossible not to express admiration at the far-sightedness of British policy."—*Pioneer.*

SUICIDE AT SIMLA.—At about 12 o'clock on Monday, the 9th instant, a report was brought to the Simla Police that a European was lying dead on the road leading to Annandale. An inspector was immediately sent, and it was found that the deceased was Mr. Howson, a young man employed as a section-writer in the Financial Office. It appeared that he had, while in a state of drunkenness, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He had a Henry-Martini with him, which had been lately fired. He had, as a preparatory step, taken off his right boot and standing against a tree he had pulled the trigger of the gun with his right toe, the bullet passing through his chin and right through his head, scattering his brains over the trunk of the tree against which he was standing. Death must have been instantaneous. The corpse was inspected by the medical officer, and an inquest held on the spot. The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne on Friday the 23rd August for Scotland. Her Majesty arrived at Broxmouth-house, near Dunbar, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, on Saturday morning, and remained there until Monday evening, when she started for Balmoral, arriving there early on Tuesday morning.

Two elections have been held, both of which have resulted favourably for the Liberals, although constituting no party gain. At Newcastle-under-Lyme Mr. Edge had a majority of 340, and in Argyleshire Lord Colin Campbell defeated Mr. Malcolm by 365 votes.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., has addressed his constituents at Sheffield, and a vote of confidence was passed in his favour, but not without a great opposition and a large adverse minority.

The autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce opened at Sheffield. A resolution recommending Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of the decline of the British foreign trade was carried by 27 votes to 23. At the next day's session several commercial subjects were discussed.

The deaths have been announced during the week of Mr. S. Dickinson, formerly M.P. for Stroud, Mrs. Van de Weyer, widow of the late Belgian Minister, and Don Pedro Galvez, Peruvian Minister in London.

A Court-martial to inquire into the causes of the loss of the Eurydice has been opened on board the Duke of Wellington, flag-ship at Portsmouth, and is still proceeding.

Very heavy rains were general throughout England at the close of last week, and it is feared that great damage has been done to the outstanding crops. On Saturday the 24th a violent thunderstorm burst over London, accompanied by a deluge of rain, which caused disastrous floods in the southern suburbs. There were also violent thunderstorms on the 29th in the south-eastern counties.

One of the divers employed upon the wreck of the Grosser Kurfurst has died from the effects of impure air, inhaled while submerged, acting upon a diseased heart.

William Virtue, who had been employed as a writer at the Treasury, has been committed for trial upon charges of obtaining money upon forged vouchers.

There is no variation in the Bank's official discount rate, which remains at 5 per cent. Business in stocks has, on the whole, been very limited, attention having been almost entirely occupied by Egyptian and Turkish, which, with the exception of a slight relapse, continued to rise until Wednesday. Since the beginning of the bi-monthly settlement, on the morning of that day, the markets have been rather easier, but closed last night with a tolerably steady appearance.

OBITUARY.—Major-Gen. C. V. Wilkieson, Mad. Ret.; Hon. Lieut. W. F. Knight, Public Works, Bombay; W. Bremner, late E. I. Co.; W. H. Born, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. H. Cooper, Col. 45th Regt; Capt. E. A. Porcher, R.N.; Madm. Van de Weyer; the Hon. T. J. Wynn.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not appear to have been greatly advanced by the capture of Serajevo, where the resistance was most determined, and of Stolatz, which was less obstinately defended. It is, indeed, reported from Belgrade that General Szaparay has been compelled to retire across the river Bosna; but the news has not yet been confirmed. It is, however, certain that resistance to the occupation is not overcome; but large reinforcements have been sent from Austria, which it is hoped will prove a deterrent to further opposition.

The Vienna papers attribute the difficulties encountered by the Austrian troops to the instigation of the Porte, but the Hungarian press condemns the occupation as being adverse to the national interest.

The negotiations for a convention between Austria and the Porte are still incomplete, and according to the latest reports the chief difficulty consists in the fixing of a definite term for the occupation of the provinces.

The Russian troops are gradually retiring from San Stefano, but the process is slow, and the withdrawal of the British fleet is dependent thereon.

The Russians have consented to defer their entrance into Batoum for a fortnight, and in the meantime the Turkish authorities have undertaken to use their efforts to induce the armed Mahomedan tribes to abstain from opposition.

The Emperor of Russia has gone to Livadia. An Imperial Ukase submits all offences against the State and public officials to trial by Court martial. A new Russian loan of 300,000,000 roubles, at 5 per cent., issued at 93, is announced.

There is a conflict of opinion at Constantinople, in influential party urging the Sultan to refuse to surrender territory, and the Sultan and the Grand Vizier is believed to be seriously threatened.

The German Emperor has arrived at Salzourg. The Federal Council has approved the Government Bill for the repression of Socialism.

An official telegram from Cyprus gives a very satisfactory account of the health of the troops in the island.

Severe shocks of earthquake have been felt in Rehnish Prussia and in Belgium. There has been a series of *fêtes* at Brussels to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen.

The Khedive of Egypt

to General Mesentseff, who was in uniform, was his friend, Colonel Makaroff, in plain clothes. Finding himself wounded, the General exclaimed, "My dear friend, I am stabbed!" Colonel Makaroff rushed after the man who had struck the blow, calling out "Stop him!" An accomplice of the assassin drew a pistol and fired at Colonel Makaroff's head, but without hitting him. The shot, however, caused the colonel to stop, and the man who had fired it profited by this moment of delay to reach the drojka, into which he sprang as it was already driving away. The horse galloped down the street in the direction of the Sadovaia (Street of Gardens). A military clerk who was on the spot ran as fast as he could after the equipage, but was exhausted and could go no further when he had reached the monument of the Empress Catherine. All that he could tell was that the criminals had driven in the direction of the Tchernicheff Bridge.

During this time General Mesentseff was supporting himself against the wall of Kotchkomroff's shop. Colonel Makaroff and M. Bodisco, Chamberlain of the Emperor, who happened by chance to come up, helped to place him in the carriage of a lady who was passing, and whom they begged to give a seat to the wounded man. The General said to Colonel Makaroff as he was being helped into the carriage, "I feel that I am done for." He was driven, however, to his residence, and surgeons were sent for. Unhappily, Dr. Sklifassovsky, to whom a messenger was sent, had not returned from Bucharest, while Dr. Bogdanovsky, also summoned in vain, was at Gatchina. Meanwhile four medical men came to offer their services, and Dr. Bogdanovsky, having been telegraphed for, arrived some time afterwards. All day long the private apartments of the Third Section were crowded with visitors, among whom where the Ministers of Finance, the Comptroller of the Empire, the Ambassador of France, M. Hamburger of the Foreign Office, Count Ignatieff, Prince Dolgorouki, Count Heyden (Chief of the General Staff) Baron Wrangel, General Barentseff, General Possiett, Count Levascheff, the Countess Adlerburg and many other persons of the highest position, anxious to have immediate news as to the condition of the wounded man. While this was going on the police were examining the scene of the crime. The pavement in front of the confectioner's shop was barred on two side and the spots of blood were covered over. A great crowd had assembled, and could not be induced to disperse. Towards the afternoon, about two o'clock, General Mesentseff took a dose of morphine, being fully conscious at the time, and fell into a deep sleep, which lasted for two hours. At four o'clock he awoke, suffering acute pain, and at twenty-five minutes past five he had ceased to live. An inquest was at once undertaken under the direction of M. Loponokhin, Goverdment Prosecutor, attached to the Court of Appeal.

General Mesentseff was well connected, and possessed large private means. His family belongs to the Province of Saratoff. His father was a retired general; his mother was a Countess Zouboff by birth. General Mesentseff commenced his military career as ensign in the Preobrajensky Regiment of the Guard, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1847. In 1853 he was appointed side-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Gortschakoff; and he distinguished himself in 1855 in the engagements of the 9th and 12th of May, and of the 4th (16th) August at the Tchernaya. At the end of the Crimean war he remained aide-de-camp to Prince Gortschakoff, whom he followed to Warsaw, where he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. It is said to have been at his Majesty's particular request that General Mesentseff accepted, not long since, the responsible post of Chief of the Secret Police. This office, it may be added, is by no means identical with the one lately held by General Trepoff. Trepoff had a good deal to do with the police, but his appointed functions were those of Chief of the Town. General Mesentseff was Chief of the Secret Police of the entire Empire.

By a coincidence on which some of the Russian papers lay rather too much stress, General Mesentseff received in the streets of St. Petersburg his fatal wound on the anniversary of the battle of the Tchernaya (or Black River), where, exposed to a very hot fire, he was not touched. "Twenty-three years ago," says the *Golos*, "in 1854 and 1855, during one of the most painful periods of our country's history, young Mesentseff, with his breast exposed to the bullets of the enemy, was defending the honour and dignity of Russia. He took part in all the engagements, was on the fifth bastion at Sebastopol, and fought at the Tchernaya on the 4th (16th) August without receiving a wound. Now twenty-three years have passed, and on the same fatal date of the 4th August, General Mesentseff falls in one of the streets of the capital struck with a mortal blow by the vilest assassins whom the last punishment of the law awaits. And against whom did these criminals, without faith or conscience, direct their weapon? Against one of the principal councillors of the Emperor, enjoying his Majesty's full confidence; against a man whom everyone esteemed and loved, who had inspired everyone with sympathy in the Crimea, at Warsaw, during the lieutenancy of Prince Gortschakoff, and at St. Petersburg in the midst of the Grand Councils in which the fate of the Empire is decided. In perpetrating their crime what did these murderers desire? To destroy a man to whom the Emperor had confided one of the most important departments of his Government. Nothing could save him; neither that sword which had been given to him by his Majesty in recognition of glorious exploits, nor the science of the physicians. But dying he leaves to every Russian soul a feeling of profound hatred for all the anarchical elements which disgrace our, for the most part, generous nation. Henceforth we must all make a point of defending those great principles on which the State and society are based against the miscreants whose symbols and watchwords are violence and disorder. What have they gained by their latest crime? The blow struck at their most recent victim will recall the Russian people to a sense of its duty. The atmosphere must be purified of the pestilential vapours which are now suffocating us. These men have themselves pointed out the way. They appeal to the pistol and the dagger. By such means may they perish, condemned by a military tribunal!" This last exclamation looks very like an invitation on the part of the *Golos* to establish martial law at St. Petersburg. Probably no suggestion of the kind was needed, for it may be taken for granted that the assassins of General Mesentseff, if they can only be discovered, will be dealt with summarily, and through the agency of a court-martial, even as was Kovalsky, the revolutionist, who was shot the other day in the exercise-ground outside Odessa.

THE "VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY."

In the article by Mr. Gladstone on "England's Mission," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, occurs the following passage:

"It is among the better characteristics of this nation, and of the parties into which it is divided, that failure, as such, does not entail a marked loss of confidence and support. The same spirit prevails among us which led the Romans to receive with more than equanimity the general who caused and suffered the ruinous defeat of Cannæ, because he had not despaired of the Republic. It has not been, indeed, by leaning on the higher side of British character, that our Ministers have, on the whole, maintained their position during these last three anxious years. Not peace, not humanity, not reverence for the traditions established by the thought and care of the mighty dead, not anxiety to secure the equal rights of nations, not the golden rule to do to others as we would fain have them do to us, not far-seeing provision for the future, been the sources from which the present Ministers have drawn their strength. They are the men, and the political heirs of the men, who passed the Six Acts and the Corn Laws; who improverished the population, who fettered enterprise by legislative restraint, who withheld those franchises that have given voice and vent to the public wishes, whose policy in a word kept the throne insecure and the empire weak; and would, unless happily arrested in 1832, and again in 1846, have plunged the country into revolution. But half a century has passed away since last they had an opportunity of exhibiting their modes of government through a period of times sufficient to admit of their being adequately tested by results. No memory is so short as political memory. The party which can count upon forgetfulness need not trouble itself with repentence or conversion. The Government have enjoyed all the advantages of a fabulous race, and have profited by their new start. They abandoned from the first all idea of living, as Sir Robert Peel desired that his Government should live, by great measures of legislation addressed to the national benefit, and they substituted a careful regard to interest and class, from bishops down to beerhouse. But the tame inglorious existence thus defined, however safe, might be its rules for the mere purposes of party, was not such as could bear the concentrated force of criticism, or as could satisfy opinion, or minister to fame. It was only the working dress of the Government, which needed also the bravery of Sunday clothes. These were to be sought in the field of foreign policy; and a vigorous foreign policy was the vein which it proclaimed from birth, with every prospect of impunity and of success. For a vigorous, that is to say, a narrow, restless, blustering, and self-asserting foreign policy, no Ministry has ever been punished in this country. Foreign policy, as a long experience has now shown, does not figure among the causes which bring about the downfall of administrations, unless, indeed, when they are suspected of being too yielding and pacific, as was the case with Sir Robert Walpole in 1741-2, and yet more notably with Lord Palmerston and his Conspiracy Bill in 1858. The present Government is, indeed, the only one which has played this game so entravagantly or so ill as to force a most reluctant opposition to join issue upon it; and for the first time in our history two-fifths of the House of Commons have, through two successive years, been recorded as dissentients. Yet three-fifths are, it must be owned, stronger than two; and, while safe from actual danger on its positive side, the vigorous foreign policy exhibits all the advantages of a good and available political speculation. First, by forcing upon the public mind a stronger excitement, it produces a comparative indifference to the numerous detail of legislation, and effectually covers all domestic shortcomings. Hardly any one, for example, ever remembers that the present Minister promised, at the general election, the repeal of the Income Tax, which he has doubled, and which he may possibly yet nurse into still more considerable proportions. Secondly, instead of asserting what are, or may be called the views of a party, a vigorous foreign policy asserts what are presumptively claims and interests of the nation, and thus sheds a halo round its acts. Thirdly, in thus appealing to the self-love and pride of the community, it is pretty certain to carry its influence and drawing power for a time beyond the circle of its sworn followers, and to enlist the support of all those good citizens who, from the shilling gallery and elsewhere, enthusiastically appland the lines—

Methought upon one pair of English legs
Did march three Frenchmen.

"But last, and best of all, as they are contending, forsooth on behalf of the great power of England, it follows that they are enabled at once to place all opponents in the category of contenders for its littleness. All those who will not be put off by their devices, who track out and expose a long series of shifts, and who resolutely denounce the sacrifice of the future to the present, are at once condemned by the large classes I have mentioned, as men who prefer their party to their country, as friends of the foreigner, and as conspirators against the greatness of the Empire. From the sources now indicated, a Government may practise itself, not indeed with a confutation, but with a counterplea against any charge. 'You failed to maintain peace in the East?' 'But we made the Queen Empress of India.' 'You failed to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire.' 'But did we not buy shares in the Suez Canal?' 'You failed to procure the punishment of even one of the miscreants who did the work of lust, torture, and rapine in Bulgaria.' 'But we poured in remonstrances as the sand of the sea; and surely you would not have us compromise, for trifling matters, our influence with the Porte.' 'You did not prevent Russia from gaining fresh territory, fresh influence, fresh means of intrigue.' 'But we denounced her as the breaker of the peace, and spent six millions in preparations; exhibited to her a fortaste of our Indian army, and, while giving her all she demanded for herself, we cut down considerably the freedom which she has acquired for others.' 'You have not saved the Treaties of 1856 and 1871.' 'But, by breaking them ourselves, we have obtained a protectorate over Cyprus, the Dardanelles to the Persian Gulf, and have thus covered a great part of the road to India.' 'You have maintained at Berlin the cause of servitude and of barbarism, and have broken your recorded promises to the Greeks.' 'But we have increased the "prestige" of England by the virtual acquisition of Cyprus.' 'You took it by a negotiation concealed from Europe and from Parliament.' 'Yes: for if all the world had known what we were about, it is probable that the Sultan would not have signed, and we should not have added to the Empire.' Such is the strength of the case of the Government. At first sight, it is Turkey which is the object of their affections. To "concentrate and (in the English of the Foreign Office) "rejuvenate" her withered and withering tyranny, the old English love of liberty, the old English good faith to the trusting Hellenes, have been torn up and cast away like a noxious weed, sacrificed as Agamemon sacrificed his daughter, only without a pang."

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Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Lamp Rugs Scotch Mauds	10 to 10	8	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
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Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Nail Scissers	1-8 to 1	8
White do.	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Briar Root Pipes	1	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Linen Faced Collars do	0	12	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8	Champagne Taps	8	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	8	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8	Pocket Knives	1	8
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Collars	6	0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Spun Silk do	10	6	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to 12	2	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Warm Gloves	1	8	Lloyd's Eureka	1	4
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Children's Gloves	1 to 1	8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Mitts	1	8	Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	6	Mufflers	2	12	Lazarus & Morris's, per doz	0	12
Warm do	15	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	30	0	Gents' Hand Bags	7	8	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to 6	8		Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	0	Travelling Rugs	2	12	Overland Chairs Best Beach	6-8 to 13	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose do	13	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4	0	Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do	9	0	Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8	Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8	Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
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Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8	Ladies' Shoes	2	12	Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	0	Air Pillows	5	0	Gents' Umbrellas	1	8	Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Travelling do	1	8	Fitters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0	Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	English Feather do	2	0	Pocket Pillers	3	8	Travelling Canteens	31	0
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Asbestos Hammock	10	0	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Sponge Bags	1	8	Portable Washstands	32	8
						Sponges	3	8	Travelling Canteens	31	0
						Soap Boxes	1	8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0	Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30	6
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8	Silber's Patent Lamps	7-8 to 35	0
						Holmes' Cases	7	8	Hat Guards	3	8
						Portable Ink Stand	1	8			

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just now over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is to producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, and as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as free from taste as fresh cream. All is painstaken, rendering it as free from taste as fresh cream. All is painful to be that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beats its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 18, '1—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Nantes International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says:—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. W. Dommott Stone, M. D., of Finsbury Dispensary, &c., says:—"It is unquestionably the best—immeasurably superior to the town Oil, more palatable, and far more efficacious."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M. D., M. R. C. P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says:—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says:—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harrer, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says:—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children:—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says:—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says:—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes:—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes:—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes:—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Horatio Stokes, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., L. S. A., finds it excellent answering all the therapeutic purposes of this valuable remedy.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Indian Medical Gazette says:—"For limpidity, clearness, and delicacy of taste and smell it is superior to any we have ever seen."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, on account of its exceptional purity, is the only one that will retain its virtue in tropical climates. Dr. Pearson, of Uraballa, writes:—"It is the only Oil that will remain good for any time in India . . . while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS
*which is placed on every bott